DOUBLE SHEET THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NOMINATION

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM OF NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

INTERESTING BETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Great Excitement created by Messrs. Raymond and Webb.

The Reception of the Mominations Throughout the Country.

APPARENT LACK OF UNANIMITY IN THE WHIG RANKS. &c., &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1852.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT. anding the extreme heat of the weather. The

ies were filled to overflowing with ladies. The delemany inquiries were made, and intense excitement was ted as to what would be the result of to-day's pro-

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, when It was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Webster, of this city. The reading of the minutes of Saturday wa,

Mr. VINTON rose and said—We have been here six days. No doubt, gentlemen are anxious to get away as soon as they shall have discharged their duty, and as quick as practicable. I propose to offer a resolution with a view to facilitate business. A similar course has been pursued n the House of Representatives when there has been a great press of business on hand. On Saturday last, nearly as much time was consumed on motions to adjourn as in endeavoring to discharge the duty which we have in charge. The resolution was then read as follows :-

Resolved, That the Convention will, this day, take a re-sees from half-past one o'clock to four e'clock; and that a motion to adjeurs shall not be entertained prior to the har for recess, unless a nomination of a candidate for the Pre-sidency be made before that time.

VINTON demanded the previous question. Mr. Cassell raised a point of order, that a motion to adourn is always in order, and the resolution was not in order, unless the Convention shall rescind or repeal the

Mr. Vinton explained that the proposition was, in ef-fect, to suspend the rule and substitute a temporary or-

Chair that such a course had been adopted in the House

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and under its operation the resolution was adopted.

BOUQUETS FROM THE LADIES. During the above precedings, Messrs. Cabell and Botts were honored with bouquets thrown from the galleries.

Mr. RENNEAN, of Ga , said-I hold in my hand a newspaper, edited by a member of this Convention, in which hree States are charged with a corrupt bargain. Those hree States are named and specified. There is also a ge-

CRIES-"No," "no." "read." "proceed to ballot." Mr. RENNEAN continued .- I wish no confusion, but I hope we will not be prevented from examining this case a little. Has the day come when the representatives of a free were guilty of such conduct, he ought to be expelled. If any members of the Southern delegations have been guilty of it let them be known that they may be brand. ed by their constituents with the infamy they deserve

(App lause.) Mr. RENNEAS-I understood I had the right to pre ace my motion with some remarks I will read my

as it becomes them to disavor these energys most and cally.

Therefore, be it resolved, That this Convention will show to the country and the white party of the Union its emphatic denial of his imputation on its honor and sincerity, by depriving said Raymond of his seat, and that the said Raymond he, and he is hereby, expelled from this body.

The resolution was received with applause and hisses. Mr. RENNEAN said-I hope sir, that this entire Conven tion will look at this resolution according to the merits of the subject in hand. The delegations from Georgia, Ten nessee, and Virginia, are specifically named as having entered into a bargain of this sort, viz., that, if the friends of General Scott would avow and sustain the Compromise they would then support Scott I have great respect for General Scott; but when the integrity honor and patriotsm of the delegates of three sovereign States are assailed and held un to the country sed the delegates of other Southern States, though not specifically named, I as a Southern delegate, feel that every delegate of as a Southern delegate, feel that every delegate of Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, and other Southern States, is charged with foul corruption and intrigue. We are not only wags, but American citizens, and we hold our secred honor above all other considerations. I do not know Mr. Raymond (having never seen him before I saw aim here) except as the editor of the New York Times; but I never expected he would make such a charge against any of the delegates. If this resolution be adopted I would sympathise with him, but I feel it is due to the whole South—to all whigs—it is due to all the canditates—it is due to Winfield Scott, that here of many a self fought battle—it is due to Mr. Filimore—it is due to Mr. Webster—due to all—that this Raymond be expelled, unless he can pro-

es, and applause. charge by lightning. He could not wast for Uncle Sun's slow wagons. He hoped they would have the investi-

gation.

Mr. Richardson, of New York, said that as the honor of Mr. Raymond was attacked, he would give way and al-

Mr. Richardon, of New York, said that as the honor of Mr. Raymond was attacked, he would give way and allow him to speak. (Applause)
Mr. Charston said, the thermometer is too high for us to go into an investigation of all newspaper articles. I move that the resolution be laid on the table.
Mr. Raymond—I appeal to the gentleman to withdraw his motion.
Mr. Charston aid he would withdraw the motion for the gentleman to explain; but it would not stop there. The whole day would be consumed to this matter.
The motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected.

jected.
Mr. Crassron demanded that the vote be taken by

Mr. Charston demanded that the vote be taken by States.

Mr. Borrs —It is too late

The Chara decided the call as coming too late—the result having been announced.

Mr. Rayston having succeeded in obtaining a right to be heard, said—Profoundedly as he regretted, from the bottom of his heart that anything so important as his humble claim to respect from his lellow men should have been thrust on this donvention, to the delay of the important business before it, every man in this Convention, and out of it, would hold him excused for any delay that might be necessary to put himself right in relation to sade a resolution. He begged for a few moments as patient bearing—when the hearing shall have been concluded it would be for the Convention to say whether the resolution should pass or not. To say that he was indifferent to it would be to belie his feelings, but he did say ne cared more to put himself right than sor the action of the Convention. All he asked was, in the language of the great Athenian:—"Strike, but hear

Mr. Warrs—I did not say "as the gentleman from Louisians had said."

Mr Raymond remarked that he did not wish to be so understood, and then came to the gist of the resolutions. The gentleman from Georgis had laid him under obligation, by reading the whole of the article in the Daily Times, on the strength of which the gentleman proposed to expel him from the Convention. He expressed his particular gratitude for this, inasmuch as other gentlemen stopped short of an act of justlee on Saturday. This matter was brought to the notice of the Convention by James Wateon Webb, parity for political purposes, and partly for the indulgence of personal spite against him (Mr. Raymond), and which rests in motives which Webb dare not authorize any man to deny

A Voice.—The despatch was addressed to Webb and Grimeil.

him (Mr. Raymond), and which rests in motives which Webb dare not authorize any man to deny A Voice.—The despatch was addressed to Webb and Grinnell.

Mr. Raymond.—If the gentleman has the despatch, I would thank him to give it to me.

Mr. Grinnell. Sinneal and the first time he saw the telegraphic despatch was on this floor. It had been opened and shown to a number of persons. It was a matter about which he knew nothing. It was not addressed to him.

Mr. Dungan—I got it from my friend from Georgia.

Mr. Asmann begged leave to say, that he was perhaps the means of being the first to make it known. He saw it in Mr. Webb's hands, and thought it so extraordinary that it ought to be shown to those inculpated in the charge. He therefore obtained permission to place the despatch in the hands of Mr. Dawson, of Georgia. As to its subsequent disposition, he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Dungan explained that he procured the despatch from Mr. Dawson, and brought it to the notice of the Convention, as that gentleman was too hoarse to do so.

Mr. Raymond—My statement was, that the despatch was addressed to James Watson Webb, and by him brought to the notice of the Convention, and from motives personal and maignant towards me.

Cales—Order order.

Mr. Sevire—I call the gentleman to order. (Hisses and applause.) We do not at here for gentlemen to settle private plages in this Convention. (Commingled hisses and applause.)

The Paramory reminded Mr. Raymond that he must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Raymond resumed—This despatch appeared in the Times, of Saturday morning last. It would be remembered the platform was adopted on Friday afternoon. The only point in the despatch which is held up as involving a charge of corruption, to which gentlemen are properly sensitive, is this:—To-morrow, it is believed, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginis, and one or two others, will give Scott the nomination, on the third or fourth ballot. The Northern whigs gave way on the platform by the one of the convention for a single moment of making

of it." (Applause.)
Mr. Duncan—It wen't do. We want explanations as to the other part.

M. RAYMOND—If any gentleman wants further explanations I stand ready to give it.

Mr. CABELL—I ask the gentleman to proceed with the reading and give explanations as to the latter clause of the despatch. The statement is to the effect that, by the admission of the New York contestants, fraud was practiced by this Convention; and that, if Scott should not be nominated, the delegation of that State would repudiate the act of the Convention.

Mr. RAYMOND—You shall have it. In the first place, it

nominated, the delegation of that State would repudiate the act of the Convention.

Mr. RAYMOND—You shall have it. In the first place, it is entirely untrue, and is so bold that the geatleman from Florida should not have made the charge that fraud was charged on this Convention. (Cries of "order.")

Mr. CABELL—I cannot submit to language of this kind. (Great sensation throughout the Hall—cries of "order," applause, &c.)

Mr. CABELL—I skir, is it possible that language of this kind is to be indulged in here or elsewhere? The Chairmay enforce the ruies; but I ask for no protection from this Convention. I am able to and whall protect myself. I said I understood from the reading, and hearing the matter stated, that the word fraud was used in the last clause, or bad faith.

Mr. RAYMOND—Ah!

Mr. CABELL—I ask the gentleman to read it.

Mr. CABELL—I ask the gentleman to read it.

Mr. RAYMOND—There is another paper over there. I prefer to retain this. (Cries of "good," "go on," and "order.")

The PREMIURY said he had heard no remark reflecting

prefer to retain this. (Cries of 'good," "go on," and 'criet.")

The President said he had heard no remark reflecting upon Mr. Cabell personally.

Mr. Cabell, an not to be charged by implication of making a false statement. I did not see any paper. I spoke from my recollection of its character. I understood the gentieman to charge a fraud; but now he charges a breach of faith. What is the difference?

Mr. Raymond repeated what he had aircady said, that the gentleman should not interfere in this matter without a better understanding of the language which the remark implied and he (Mr. Raymond) did not use the word fraud, although the gentleman so charged and when the gentleman says that he will not submit to remarks of this sort. I beg leave to tell him when he charges me with what is untrue, he will submit to whatever I may think it necessary to say.

Mr. Cabell.—I admit, most cheerfully, the right of every gentleman when he is charged with uttering a falschood to submit or defend himself. I have stated as I under tood the paper, and asked the gentleman whether it was so, and it was on that precumption that the explanation was made.

Mr. Raymonp—I accept as entirely satisfactory, the

The Convention proceeded to the forty-seventh vote, thich resulted as follows:— Suited as follows: -- Follows: States. Fillmore. Scott. Wabiter.

Control of the Contro	T. SAMMOLD'S	April 1	FF. DOWNER .
Alabama	9	18.6	
Arksnaus	4		
Ceitfornia		3	1
Coppecticut		2	1
Delaware	1000	- 3	
Florida			
Georgia			
Illipois		9	
lodiana		13	
Io#n		1	
Kentucky		165	
Louisiana		1237	
Maine		q	
Maryland			
Massachusetts		0	ii
Michigan		6	
Sriesisetppl			
Missouri			
New Hampshire		**	
New Jersey		25	
New York		20	
North Carolina		11	**
Ohio	*** **	23	
Pennsylvania	1	26	**
Rhode Island	1	1	
South Carolina	8	1.44	**
Tennessee	12	0.7	
Texas	4	4.6	
Vermont	1	1	- 1
Virginia	10	3	

called forth appliance. as did also the loss of one vote for Pillmore, by a division in Kentucky.

Numerous bouquets were thrown to various delegates from the galleries.

The torty-eighth vote was then announced, and received with great appliance.

The forty-ninth vote was then commenced. The change in the vote of Rhode Leland was received with great appliance.

•	FIFTY-THIRD BALLOT BY ST.		
	Fillmore.	Scott.	Webster
,	Maine	8	
	New Hampshire	5	
	Vermont	5	
	Massachusetts	2	1
	Rhode Island	3	
	Connecticut 3	2	
,	New York 7	25	1
	New Jersey	7	
	Pennsytvania	27	
1	Delaware	i	33
	Maryland 8		
	Virginia 6	8	
	North Carolina 10		- 35
	South Carolina 8	100	
	Georgia 10		
	Alabama 9		
7	Mississippi 7		
	Louisiana 6		
	Ohio	23	- 2
	Kentucky*	-	
61	Tennessee 9	3	- 33
3	Indiana	13	13
	Illinois	11	
	Missburi 6	3	
	Arkansas 4		
	Michigan	6	
10	Florida 3		
ĕ	Texas 4	112	
	Iowa 3	1	
	Wisconsin	1	
	California	3	
		-	
	Total112	158	2

Total 12 158 21

On the fifty-third ballot Crit tenden received one vote
from Kentucky.

Amid the intense excitement and cheering a resolution
was offered by a delegate from Alabama, to declare the
nomination unanimous.

Summary of all the Ballottings.

Doug Bates Orith Orith Webs Scott

	9		3	*			
Ballots.		1	1	2		- (
1	132	131	29				
2	131	133	29				
8	131	133	29				
4	130	134	29			***	
5	133	130	30				
6	133	131	29				
7	133	131	28	**			
8	131	133	28	4.4	**		
9	131	133	29	**	**	**	**
10	130	135	29		**		
11	131	134	28	***			**
12	130	134	28		• •	**	**
13	130	134	28	**	***	**	**
14	130	133	20	**		**	**
15	130	133	29	**	**	**	
16	129	135	28	***		**	**
17 18	131	132	28		2.0		**
	191		29	1		**	**
18:::::::::::	131	132	25	**	**	**	
21	131	133	28				
22	130	132	30	**	0.00	***	
23	130	132	30			**	**
24	129	133	30				**
25	128	133	31	**			**
26	128	134	30	**			**
27	128	135	29	**		**	**
28	128	134	30		**		
29	128	134	30	**	**	**	
80	128	134	29	**	**	**	**
31	128	134	80	**	**	**	**
32	128	134	30		**	**	
83	128	134		•	**	**)	**
34	126 128	134	28 28	1	ï	**	
35	128	133	28	i	i	357	**
36	127	136	28			'n	::
87	222	136	29		***		
38		134	30		- 22	3.5	
40	W 195.44	134	29				'n
41		132	32	**	13.8	110	
42	128	134	30				
43	128	134	30				
44		133	20				**
45	127	133	32			200	100
46	127	134	31	100		200	
47	129	135	29				3.0
48		137	30	100	1 273		
49	122	130	30				
50	122	142	28		1 1	100	
		100000	100		7.51		

120 142 29 118 148 26 112 158 21 1 ... THE PLEDGES OF THE VARIOUS STATES-GEN. SCOTT AC-THE PLEBGES OF THE VARIOUS STATES—GEN. SCOTT ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION. WITH THE PLATFORM, ETC.

Mr. Davyon, of New Jersey, made an eloquent speech, setting forth the character and services of the nominee, giving an eloquent eulogy on Scott, and appealing to the South in behalf of an earnest support.

Alabama and other delegates from the South, have stated that the adoption of the platform removed their instructions to vote against Scott.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, read a lotter from Scott dated varieties as view.

yesterday, saying :-" Having the honor to be a candidate of the Whig Con-

with the platform laid down by the convention.

Louisiana then pledged herself to the nominee.

North Garolina came in unanimously.

New York responded through Mr. Barcock from Mr.

Fillmore's district, saying that the nomination of General
Scott will give more joy of Mr. Fillmore than his own

Mr. GRANTLAND, of Georgia, announced Georgia for the It was now half-past one o'clock, and guns were heard

It was now half-past one o'clock, and guns were heard firing from Federal Hill, in honor of the nomination.

Mr. Bayax, of S. C., responded on behalf of the delegation of that State that General Scott had endorsed the platform and South Carolina endorses Scott.

Mr. Stewart, of California, promised an overwhelming majority for Scott.

The Chairman of the Alabama Delegation left his delegation to answer for themselves.

Mississippi responded hearthy in favor of the nominee. One of the Massachusetts delegates responded in favor of Scott, premising the largest majority of any State in the Union.

Georgia, through Mr. Dawson, responded, and promised that the whigs of Georgia would account account and promised

Georgia, through Mr. Dawson, responded, and promised that the whige of Georgia would accept Scott on the whige platform, and would do their best to elect him.

Indiana promised to respond to the nomination by acres of ratification meetings and a score of thousands of majority.

Gov Jourson, of Pa., whist honoring Millard Fillmore and Mr. Webster, felt constrained with his fellow delagates to stick to Scott, knowing him to be the only cancidate for whom they could promise a positive and glorious majority, larger than that given to Taylor or riarrison.

Sinces Deares responded for New York, pledging that State for the nominee.

The responses from the South caused considerable en-thusiasm, and as each State responded, hearty cheers were given.

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COMPLIMENTS TO HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Boyrs anneunced that this would probably be the last general convention of the whig pacty during the lifetime of Henry Clay, and therefore offered a resolution expressive of sympathy and regard, and that his memory will never die.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN WERB AND RAYSOND—LETTER THE FORMER.

Prior to taking a recess, the following letter was read by the Practident of the Convention:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHIG CONVENTION:

She—As I have been assailed, without the privilege of a reply, may I ask of you to say to the convention that the deeparch is relation to H. J. Raymond was opened on the floor of this hall by me, in the presence of Mesself, Grishell and Goorge Ashmun. After resuling it placed it in the hands of Mr. Grishell, with authority to useft as he thought proper, and that I gave such authority at his request. In regard to the charge of personal has lifty to Mr. Raymond, it is deredy a matter of inference, arising from the face, that during my abscuce in Europe, he was guilty of a breach of tunt, and make the Coprice and Equipment measurestly an abolition paper, and in consequence was competed to leave it.

J. WATSON WEBB.

Mr. FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION APPROVED.

Mr. ELV, of Ohio offered a resolution approving of
FILLMORE'S administration, which was adopted unmi-SPERFFARY WESSTER SULPRISED.

The Kentucky delegation produced a letter from Mr. Crittenden. declining the nominalion for Vice President. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, declined, after toe vote of Maine given him, expressing a belief that he could give more service to the glorious whig party as a high private than as a commissioned officer, and that he believed others were more competent and more deserving the honor than himself, and begged his friends to desist.

SECRETARY GRAHAM NOMINATED.

Upon the second ballot, Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, received the nomination.

After the unanimous nomination of Mr. Graham, H. W. Miller, of North Carolina, rose and thanked the Convention for the hanor done his State, and pledged 10,000 majority for the ticket.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

majority for the ticket.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Mr. JESSUP, OF Penn., offered resolutions that the next convention be composed of no more members than there are electoral votes, and proposing the appointment of a National Committee, with Sam I. F. Vinton as Chairman, and that Louisville be the place of meeting of the next Convention.

and that Louisville be the piace of infecting of the Louisville, Dr. Thomas moved to lay the resolution on the table, relating to the meeting of the next Convention at Louisville, which was carried.

A resolution was offered to leave the place of meeting to the National Committee.

Mr. Cooms moved to insert Lexington as the place of meeting to the National Committee.

the amendment was rejected.

The original resolution was then adopted.

The other resolutions of Mr. Jessup were adopted.

A resolution was adopted thanking the officers and the Committee of Arrangements, and authorising the President to inform the nominees of their election.

dent to inform the nominees of their election.

The following is

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
S. F. VINTON, Chairman.
Wm. P. Fossenden, Maine.
Wm. A. Lake, Mississippi,
Wm. A. Lake, Mississippi,
Wm. A. Bodges, Vermanp.,
Hon. S. Lincoln, Mass.
Hon. S. Lincoln, Mass.
Hon. S. Lincoln, Mass.
Simeon Drapur, New York,
Wm. V. Wood, New Jorsey,
A. G. Curtis, Pa.,
Jno. M. Ciayton, Delaware,
Hon. Aler Evans, Ind.,
Wm. H. McFarland, Va.,
Geo. S. Bryan, S. C.,
Geo S. Bryan, S. C.,
Geo S. Bryan, S. C.,
Seaton Grantland, Georgia,
Col. J. Dawington, Alabama,
After speeches from the l'resident and others, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Gen. Scott's Reception of the Nomination. THE SOUTHERN WHIGS SATISFIED, ETC.

Washington, June 21—11% P. M. General Scott received the nomination with great equa-Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth dinner killed him with the South. Scott is non-intervention all over. There will be a tremendous reaction in his favor in the South; but his friends are afraid of the free sollers in the apon his native American letters, but they admit it be a hard battle.

Effect of Gen. Scott's Nomination through out the Country.

APPARENT DISSATISFACTION AT ALBANY. ALBANY, June 21, 1852.
The nomination of General Scott was announced at 1 o'clock, but produced no cheers nor congratulations. The free soll whigs taunted the silver grays that the for mer had succeeded in defeating Fillmore. The latter make no open threats, but look doleful and dispirited. The democrats are rejoicing most at Scott's nomination, as they say it will bring them out more enthusiastically in support of Fierce and King. The larger portion of the whigs here preferred some new man, and would have entered the contest with considerable unanimity. One hundred guns were fired at sundown, and there was an illumination in the evening.

OUTRURST OF ENTHUSIASM AT AURURN AUBURN, June 21, 1852.

greatest enthusiasm by the whigs. A salute of one hun dred guns is now being fired. The whigs are all in high giee, while democrats are much disheartened, having hoped for different results. The Advertiser office and other buildings are illuminated, and the streets are blazing with bonfires.

Rome, N. Y., June 21-8 P. M. The nomination of General Scott is received here with great feeling. One hundred guns have been fired, bands of music are playing, and the streets are brilliantly illu-minated with bonfires.

BUFFALO, June 21, 1852. The nominations of the Whig Convention appear to be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whigs of this city. who are rejoiced that the labors of the convention have been drawn to a close. The adoption of the platform alsof seems to meet with entire approbation, and the whigs o this city will give the nominees a hearty support.

DETROIT. June 21, 1852.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails at the nomination of General Scott. Within one hour of the reception of the news of his nomination, three hundred guas were fired in this city, amidst the most hearty cheers of an immense assemblage. A ratification meeting will be held as soon as the nomination of Vice President is received.

REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1852.

The nomination of Scott has produced great enthusiass and rejoicing among the whigs generally. The friends of Fillmore appear satisfied. Graham's nomination is also satisfactory. Preparations are making for a ratification meeting to-morrow night, and a solute of one hundred guns is to be fired.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION AT CONCORD-MAGNANI-

Concesp. N. H., June 21, 1352. Scott's nomination has just been received with much ndignation among the Webster whigs; but there is much satisfaction among the free sollers. The democrats are pleased, and are unging the whigs to give a salute, offpring to pay for powder. The offer has not been accepted

Bosran, June 21, 1852.

The announcement of the nomination of General

Scott was received here with mingled cheers and hisses Scott was received here with mingled cheers and hisses by the whigs—but the hisses predominated. The chaprin of the friends of Mr. Webster is very "At The streets are crowded with people discussing the nomination in a rather sulien mood. The Commonweath's a wapaper, in heralding the nomination, added, "State street greans." The Attes office has run up the Scott flag, and the found of the nominee have fired one hum-red gus on the common. The reloidings are far from being general or hearty.

SPONTANEOUS EATIFICATION MEETING AT SALEM SALEM, June 21, 1852 A spontaneous ratification meeting of the whigs of this city was held this evening at which the following resolution was pessed manufactory.

The Campunitation of the whigs of the whigs of the city was held this evening at which the following resolution was pessed manufactory.

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The Campunitation of the whigs of the whigs of the whigs of the campunitation of the whigs of the campunitation of the whigs of the whigs of the whigs of the whigs of the campunitation of the whigs of the A spontaneous ratification meeting of the whigs of this city was held this evening at which the following

SATISFACTION AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., June 21, 1852. We are now firing one hundred guns for Scott and Graham. The whigs are in fine spirits, and are celebrating the occasion with rockets, fireworks, &c.

Bancon, June 21, 1852.

The whigs are giving evidence of the most hearty rejoioings at the nomination of Scott. One hundred guns are now being fired, and the city is generally illuminated

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATIONS IN BROOKLYN. The result of the Whig National Convention was warmly eccived by the admirers of the hero of Chippewa, and received by the admirers of the hero of Chippews, and very coolly by the adherents of President Fillmors, or the friends of Daniel Webster. During the early part of the evening, a party of the former hauled a small field piece upon the Brooklyn Heights, and fired off a salute of fifty guns, in honor of the nominations of Scott and Graham, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Another cannon was subsequently taken to the same place, and an additional salute fired.

City Politics.

THE WHIGS.
THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE NOMINATION

ments for a mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Gen. Scott. The details of what was done could not be scertained; but there was much feeling of dissatisfac-

Gen. Scott. The details of what was done could not be ascertained; but there was much feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Fillmore men about the nomination of Scott. The same feeling was expressed in the bar-room, and there appeared to be the gloomy apprehension that the whig party are doomed to a tremendous defeat next fall, notwithstanding the roaring of cannon during the evening.

Anti-Scott Feeling and Excitement among the Whigh of New York.—We understand that the nomination of Gen. Scott produced great excitement yesterday, among a large class of commercial men of this city who are whigs. They openly expressed their dissatisfaction, and severally condemned the nomination. The excitement was even kept up at the meeting on 'Change Among all the leading merchants frequenting the Exchange but one sentiment prevailed, and that was anti-Scott; scarcely a half dozen merchants among the hundreds of them who have hitherto acted with the whig party were heard to express a willingness to vote for Scott. Large numbers openly declared their determination to vote for Pierce, and to do all they could to defeat Scott. Some declared that they would not only act against Scott, but would contribute money to prevent his election. No such excitement prevailed when General Taylor was nominated, and the strong anti-Scott feeling manifested yesterday plainly shows that the hostility to Scott has been greatly aggravated by the intrigues of Scward & Co., which enabled a faction of the whig party to saddle it with a candidate against the will, probably, of three-fourths of the whig party throughout the country. They say if Scott is elected, his administration is to be controlled by Seward and his coterie of ismites, and that all will be so arranged, and offices so disposed of, as to pave the way for Neward's succession after Scott; and, knowing the man as they do, rather than vote virtually for the succession of Soward, they will vote for Pierce, and work to defeat the candidate of the Sewardites and their tail of isms.

THE DEMOCRATS THE DEMOCRATS.

The Young Men's Democratic Republican Committee held a special meeting last evening, but nothing transpired of any importance before the meeting adjourned. However, the best of unity and good feeling appears to exist among them all. They say the whigs have nominated their tallest man to run the course with General Pierce; but they say it's well known that the tallest man is not always the best to compete with a lesser man on a firm platform.

The Tammany Society met last evening.

Last evening Kossuth delivered an address at the Ta.

bernacle, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of his mother, sisters, and other-relatives. The building was well filled—the majority of the audience consisting of ladies and the anti-slavery party that rallied around him ladies and the anti-slavery party that railled around him in this city from the beginning. There were no arrangements whatever for reporting the proceedings. No table—no chairs. Kossuth read his address from manuscript, though his Secretary stated yesterday, in reply to an application from one of our reporters for a copy of it, that he did not and would not write it; that, in fact, it was impossible for him to do so. How true this was may his two organs—the Tribune and Times—before he Fild it, and a copy was refused, after being at first promised from the Tribune office. Our reporter, however, has notes of it, and we could publish it at full length, if it were worth the space, independent of any copy, as we have done upon other occasions. But it is the same everlasting rigmarche that he has talked here for six hundred times, and our readers are as weary of it as we are ourselves. A sketch will, therefore, be sufficient. He laid down the principle that by the laws of Christirigmarole that he has talked here for six hundred times, and our readers are as weary of it as we are ourselves. A sketch will, therefore, be sufficient. He laid down the principle that by the laws of Christianity nations as well as individuals were bound to take an interest in the welfare of their neighbors. In this connection he said the word idiot was derived from the Greek, and meant selfsh, and devoted to one's own interests, in opposition to the public good—a principle that was stigmatized even by heathers. He said wealth, prosperty, and even property, were no guarantee of the stability of the institutious of the country. Prosperity was dangerous, for it made men careless of the future. Other nations were prosperous and free, but they fell. The Romans were happy and prosperous and industrious as the Americans. They covered the sea with their ships and the land with men; and luxuries from every clime were poured into their laps, and their power extended over the world; yet they fell. Thus prosperity was no guarantee; but petrhaps freedom is. It ill becomes one to investigate whether there is not "something rotten in the state of Denmark." (Laughter on the part of the abolitionists.) But reflecting in the mirror of the past he saw therein a warning that this prosperity and freedom might not be permanent. Freedom was the fairest gift of God, but it was no security of itself. Republic had all perished—the small ones by foreign power, and the large ones by domestic violenes. In this country, the six Indian nations were a republic. But the fathers of the andience he now addressed had seen the last of the Niohawas. There was none of them now anive. The American republic would do well to take warning from this. As for himself and his nation, he never depaired. What he relied upon was a rock that could not fail—it was the religion of Christ (Voice—higher law"). He would speak the truth though it might offend, and he would secure a happy future. Neither this ration nor any other was yet Christian. Individuals in th

States.

(The audience did not seem to feel the force of this remark, and did not cheer it.)

And. O: my Bod! he continued, to make a distinction between public and private duties, as if Undatanity applied only to small relations and not to great ones. Could their views be divided about the law of Christian love, to do onto others as we would they should do nate us? If there he no one, whatever may be his platform, who will disclaim that principle, had he (Koeseth) not a right to demand the application of it? If their politics did not agree with the law of Christ, then they were not Christian; but if they did agree with it, he could not cause any division. Again, he warmed then that other nations were once as industrious and as propercus, and powerful, and they had vanished like a bubble. So might the United States. God visited the sins of the fathers upon the children. Nothing could save this country but the law of Christianity. Much was given them, and much would be required.

After endeavoring to show that his foreign policy, or intervention in the affairs of Europe, was the law of Christianity, he concluded his seemon by a touching appear to the plous clercy and the tender hearts of the ladies.

After he concluded there was a tremendous rush among the ladies to shake hands with him, but, by a rapid movement, he disappointed them and vanished in the rear.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY AT THE FOLLOWING HOTELS.—At the Irring-Hon, Henry S. Ramashl, Secretary of State, Albany, Licht, Underwood, U. S. A., Licht, Moffery, U. S. A., Maj. Alvord, U. S. A., James P. Billings, Jr., Phi-

8. A., Maj. Alvord, U. S. A.; James B. Billings, Jr., Philadelphia.
At the American—Jas. Blake, U. S. A.; C. Russen, U.
8. A.; P. Gibbon, Philadelphis, C. Thorbora, U. S. N.; T.
Montgomery, U. S. A.; A. Oliver, New Griesna,
At the Astor—Major Bobo, S. C.; Gen, Polk, Tennessee,
J. Brocks, Washington, W. C. Hammonds, S. C.; H. E4ward California, Capt. Pratt. sinjo Margaret, Evans, T.
8. Thurlow Pensylvania.
At the Howard—U. Garbutt, Liverpool; Hon, A. Palmer, Columbus, S. C.; Hon, R. Southwich, Lowell, H. G.
Glidsple, Montreal, J. W. Jenks, Boston, A. Collier,
Cincionall, J. R. Spalding, Boston, Col. Johnson, Tean.;
A. Schuckins and lady, Washington; Dr. A. Small, York,
Pa., Hon, B. Ketcham, Fisttsburg, Hon, M. Clark, Manchester, Vs.

BEWS BY TELEGRAPH:

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852

The Passipant laid before the Senate comrom the Navy Department, relative to the Nam

lative to lessing the public domain in California, in response to calls from the Senate.

GOYERNMENT LEASES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. GWIN., of California, addressed the Senate in reference to the last communication touching seases, by General Rearry, at San Francisco, which he leadunced and spoke at some night in reference there to.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

A communication was received from the Committee on Public Lands.

A number of petitions were presented, and bills from the House were referred to the appropriate committee.

THE LATE JOSEPH MALL'S ESTATE.

Mr. SHIELDS, (dem) of Ill., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution, appointing a trustee of the estate of Joseph Hall, deceased in the District of Columbia, to sell said estate at public sale, under direction of the Orphans' Court, and the estate on the Judiciary to report.

The resolution was debated, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to report.

The general bill relating to the salt spring lands in Michigan was passed, and the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, June 21, 1852.

NO BUBINESS TRANSACTED.

After the reading of the journal,
Mr. Allinson, of Pa., moved an adjournment—Yeas, 02;
anys, 22; but before the vote was announced, the motion
was withdrawn.
Mr. Strenguez, of Ga. represent it, and it was carried. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., renewed it, and it was carried

From Albany.

COURT OF APPEALS—THE LATE DAVID GRAHAM—
COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS—NEW, STEAMER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
At the opening of the Court of Appeals this morning,
N. B. Blunt, Esq., arose and announced the death of
David Graham, in a pathetic speech of some length; after
which an account of a meeting of the bar of the State in
attendance at the court was presented which was held
in the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of expressing respect for the memory of Mr. Graham. Hon. Samuel
Beardelee in the chair; and N. Hill, Secretary.

Charles O'Coson offered the following resolutions
which were unminously concurred in :—
Resolved, That we have learned, with deep regret, the decease of our late esteemed brother, David Graham, where
high professional character and givate worth have for
many years commanded our respect and confidence.
Resolved, That, in the early decease of our late esteemed
and a worthy and useful edition. Ingenious in his intercourse with his brethron, vigorous in intellect, a ripe schand a worthy and useful edition. Ingenious in his intercourse with his brethron, vigorous in intellect, a ripe schand a worthy and useful edition. Ingenious in his intercourse with his brethron, vigorous in intellect, a ripe schand a sintinguished juriat, we cheriah his memory as deceased friend our warmest sympathy, and that we will
wear the usual backs of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by
the officers of the meeting, he presented to the Court of Appeals, with a request that they be entered upon the minuse
of the Court.

The Court then proceeded to business.

The splendid steamer Francis Skiddy arrived at the
People's Line wharf at half past three o'clock. Shamade unusual fast time until within twenty minutes of
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the Court.

The Co

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1882.

The Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Benck to fill a vacancy, met again the morning; but the members were too anxious about the Baltimore nemination to transact business, and they adjourned to 4 P. M.

Lyon re-assembling, the first ballot was had, when Joseph Bufington was nominated, receiving 36 vaces to 31 for Mr. Comly. The nomination was then declared unanimous, and the Convention adjourned sine sie.

Extensive Fallures in Boston, &c.

One of the largest stock operators here, failed to most his engagements to-day. An oil merchant, who has operated largely in Vermont Central railroad stock, also talled to-day. In consequence of these fallures, the stock of the Vermont Central went down to 1845.

The trial of Davis, charged with the murder of his since was commenced this morning in the Supreme Judicial Court.

The Liquor Law in New Hampshire.
Coxcone, N. H., June 21, 1852.
The Senate hasiaid the liquor bill, passed by the House,
the table, which it is thought defeats it until the

PROVIDENCE, June 21, 1852.

Mr. Samuel J. Sparks was very bally injured to-day, y the overturning and ignition of a can of burning fluid. its saved his life by jumping into the canal.

Markets.

CHARLESTON, June 20, 1862.
The sales of cotton yesterday were 700 bales, at firm BUFFALO, 9 A. M.—Thermometer 78. Barometer 29.3
Wind weet. A clear and beautiful morning.

ROCHESTER 9 A. M.-Fine, cool morning. Wind west Account, 9 A. M .- Clear and pleasant morning. Wind

Synacuss, 9 A. M.—Pleasant morning. Wind south-rest. Thermometer 71.
Urica, 9 A. M.—Clear, pleasant morning. Wind west.

ALBANY. 9 A. M.—A fine, clear morning. Wind southwest. Thermometer 74. Barometer 29 770. Morcury 54. Thoy, 9 A. M.—A beautiful, clear morning. Wind south. Thermometer 70.

J. O Fowler is building a large store, No 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann, it is thirty feet front, by seventy-five feet deep, and six stories high, with a brown stone front, built to correspond with the stores next to it. The first story is supported by cast iron columns. It will be finished by the first of October, and will cost about \$25,000. Thomas & Son are the architects

October, and will cost about \$26,000. Thomas & Son are the architects
S. M. Levengston is building a store, corner of William and Ann. It is twenty seven feet front, fitty-seven feet deep, and five stories high. The front on William street is constructed of brown stone, and the side on Ann, of brick. The first story is supported by east iron columns. It will be finished in the fall, and will cost about \$15,000. Field & Correin are the architects.

supported by east iron columns. It will be finished to the fall, and will cost about \$13,000. Field & Correja are the architects.

Alletta Strong has built a very fine store, No. 112 Fulton street, built upon the site of the former one, which was destroyed by fire. It is twenty have feet front, and eighty-three feet deep, and four stories high. It is built all of brick, except the first story, which is supported by cast fron columns. The lower part of the building is occupied by Stilwell & Montroes' clothing establishment. It cost about \$12,000. William Hurry is the architect.

E. Walker has built a line store upon the site of the former one, which was destroyed by fire. It is twenty-five feet front, seventy feet deep, and six stories high. The lower part of the building is occupied by J. Watkins, beot and shoe store. It cost about \$10,000.

Edgar T. Ryder is building two new stores, Nos. Sa and 60 Fulton street. They are twenty-three feet front, seventy feet deep, and six storied high. The fronts will be of elegant brown stone. They will be finished in December, and will cost about \$10,000 each. Isanc Walton & Son are the architects.

The Mercantille Bank, correr of ficendway and

the Mercantile Bank, corner of Brondway and The Mercantile Bank, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, we have aiready noticed. This building is the best of the new stores in Broadway.

G. W. Swords is erecting a fine store, 68 Nassan street, corner of John. It is fifty-two feet front on Nassan street, thirty-seven feet deep on John street, and five stories high. The front is brick of the finest quality, trimmed with brown stone. It will be seen finished, and will cost about \$10,000. T. Haifield is the architect.